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HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1917.

三拜禮 號三月正年六國民華中

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INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 275 lbs. net.
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BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
**SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " " " "
11.00 " " 11.45 p.m.	" " " " " "
11.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " " " "
3.00 " " 3.15 " "	" " " " " "
3.15 " " 3.30 " "	" " " " " "
3.30 " " 3.45 " "	" " " " " "
3.45 " " 4.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
5.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	" " " " " "
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.30 " "	" " " " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	" " " " " "
SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	" " " " " "

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

95

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 "	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	24 "	44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.			

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	12,000 tons	12,000 tons	12,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet	500 feet	500 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	55 "	55 "	55 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.			

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonsaki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	365 feet	0 inch.	
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 "	0 "	
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	2 "	
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.			

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

73

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INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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**DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR**

**KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.**

31

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

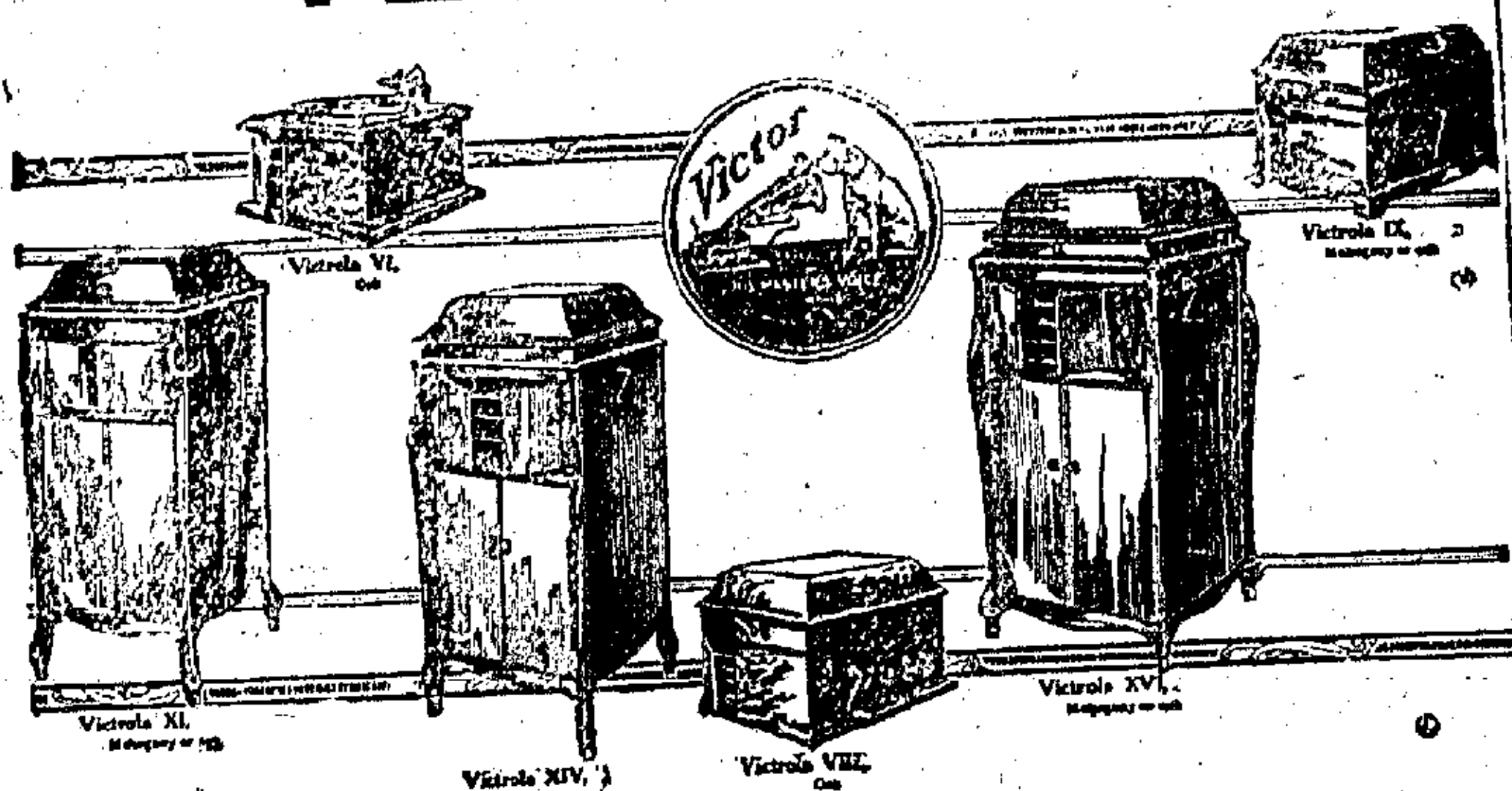
THE SHORTEST, QUIKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the **THREE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE** has been temporarily suspended, and a **ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE**, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
		Connecting at Meritt with the Union Pacific Service to Portage.				Connecting at Meritt with the Union Pacific Service from Portage.	
		Mabel Kuhn				Mabel Kuhn	
1st Class		2nd Class		1st Class		2nd Class	
7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	
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7.00 p.m.		11.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.		11.00 p.m.	
11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.		11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.	
3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.	
7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	
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11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.		11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.	
3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.	
7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	
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3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		3.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.	
7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	
3.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.		3.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.		11.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.		11.00 p.m.	
11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.		11.00 p.m.		3.00 a.m.	
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7.00 a.m.		11.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.		11.0	

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1917, the Company's (which will be REMOVED to No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (near to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation). JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 27th December 1916.



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CHINESE DEBT SERVICE AND GERMAN BANKERS.

EXPLANATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, in November, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was licensed to do business in London with or on behalf of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank of Berlin, and if so, for what purposes and period and for whose benefit.

Mr. McKenna (Chancellor of the Exchequer) replied: "A licence was granted in May, 1910, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London to receive from the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Berlin remittances to provide for payment in this country of the coupons of bonds of certain Chinese Government loans. No other business has been licensed. The purpose for which the licence was granted was to provide for the payment in this country of the interest on the bonds. The period for which the licence was granted was until further notice. The persons for whom the licence was granted were the Chinese Government, inasmuch as they were entitled to fulfil their obligations, and the holders of bonds in this country, inasmuch as they were able to receive the money due to them."

Mr. Bonar Law (Colonial Secretary) also replying to Mr. R. Gwynne, said that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been appointed official liquidator of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank's business in Hongkong.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to another question by Mr. R. Gwynne said that no evidence had come before him that the relations which had existed between the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank had had a prejudicial effect either upon British interests or upon British prestige in the Far East, or that German influence had had an opportunity in this connection of being exercised to the prejudice of British interests. The services of Chinese Government loans by the British bank was beneficial to the bank and the British bondholder; and any alteration of the arrangements now in force would probably benefit German and injure British interests. As to the question of undertaking legislation to prevent German influence being exercised in future and requiring the direction and control of British banks, dealing in public loans for foreign countries to be vested in British native-born subjects, he said he was not, as at present advised, prepared to introduce legislation of that character, the most probable effect of which would be to transfer a large part of the business in question to foreign institutions.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
AFTER THE WAR.
THE FUTURE OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

In the course of an article in the *Empire Review* on Commerce and Industry after the War, particularly in reference to Japanese and Chinese competition, Mr. J. P. Donovan, late Postal Commissioner, Chinese Postal Service, remarks that it is not surprising that with the advantages Japan possesses, such as cheap labour, plenty of coal, an abundant water supply, subsidised railways and shipping, the merchants of that country are in a favourable position for carrying on the fierce struggle for the supremacy of not only the Far Eastern trade, but that also of America and Europe. What the Japanese have already achieved, plus the advantages which they possess, gives some slight indication of what it is possible for them to accomplish in the future. There is not the least doubt but that Japan will one day become a great commercial nation in the Pacific, and there will be a tremendous increase in her trade with Canada and the United States. That she will have the monopoly of the Chinese trade is almost certain, her commercial and political influence being greater there every year, thus fulfilling the national aims and ambitions to become one of the great Powers of the world. Judging from the strides Japan has made during the past half century in all the elements of what is termed the higher forms of Western civilisation, her continued development and progress commercially, industrially, and politically will be in the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity.

Mr. Donovan is also of opinion that as traders and manufacturers the Chinese will become serious competitors for commercial supremacy after the war. Preparations are being made in the interior and at the Treaty Ports in all departments of Chinese mercantile and industrial life for prosecuting a forward policy with the view of increasing their trade. When once there is a settled form of Government, and the projected reforms for an honest and pure Civil Service are carried out, the anticipations of Sun Yat-sen in 1911, soon after the Revolution, that the foreign trade would increase by 100 per cent., are likely to be realised. When we consider an awakened, renovated, and scientifically progressive China with its population of 400,000,000 thoroughly aroused; its vast territory nearly half as large again as the United States; its fertile soil which with some improvements could support double the present population; its inexhaustible mineral wealth, and an extended railway system all over the country, it is not surprising that a great future commercially and industrially is predicted for China. Mr. Donovan concludes that it will be seen from his review of the progress made by both the Japanese and Chinese commercially and industrially, and the advantages they possess, that they are well equipped for carrying on the struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy after the present war is over.—*L. and C. Express.*

THE ART OF CATCHING SUBMARINES.

THE "TRAMP" DISGUISE.

[BY A SUBMARINER.]

There was nothing of the ocean grey about H.M.S. *Toppler*.

In pre-war days, as the *Saucy Annie*, of Hull, she had earned dividends for a practical-minded owner whose standard of beauty for a ship was that she should be able to carry the maximum of cargo at the minimum of working cost.

When the long hand of the Admiralty reached out and grabbed her she had been for some time freighted with consignments of kerosene oil, and the odour of this still clung lovingly to her skin. But although from an aesthetic point of view the black, slab-sided old boat had many shortcomings, she possessed certain qualities which the Admiralty surveyors regarded with an approving eye. So they put a couple of guns into her, provided her with a White Ensign, and hoisted her out to hunt for submarines. This task she pursued diligently, but with ill-success, for some time.

Although the *Toppler* got where submarines were often enough seen, these wily craft did not seem to like the look of her. Whenever she "showed up" they dipped down into the "ditch," periscopes and all, and disappeared. "The 'owner' of the *Toppler* was a man who believed in results. He could not content himself with merely chasing submarines; he wanted to catch them. After turning over the matter so that he could look at all sides of it he put back to port with a plan in his mind, and when the *Toppler* went to sea again it was in such a disguised guise that even her former owner, although in no way squeamish on the subject of appearances, would have refused to acknowledge her. She looked like a long-continued hulk that had been broken adrift from a "knacker's yard."

And from captain downwards her ship-plement were in keeping with their outward seeming. Even a San Francisco "crimp" would have been ashamed to own them. "Wot a lot o' beauties; looks as if we'd all been shooed," quoth "Dodger" Long, gleefully rubbing the three days' growth on his chin.

"An' wot a ship arter the —!" added "Jumper" Collins, mentioning the smart little cruiser from which he had been drafted. "Well, these ain't no wash decks 'ere, an' routine's like an old shoe, so I ain't grumblin'."

For some days the *Toppler* wallowed along "steamed" would be the wrong word for it—and surely nowhere else afloat could such an apparently unseaworthy old tub, such an enticing target for a U-boat, have been met with.

"Please don't hurt me; I'm worthless," was written all over her, and every motion of her lumbering hull proclaimed helpless, inoffensive innocence.

Other vessels as they passed her wondered that any owners had the temerity to send such a feckless old boat to sea in these times, and said things about the *Toppler* and her crew which would have pleased the latter mightily if they could have heard them.

But she don't get much farther without being "stopped" remarked the watch-keeper of a slick line as he turned from contemplating the *Toppler*.

And he was right—she did not. "Sleep 'walkin'!" "Dodger" Long called it—when a periscope came ripping towards her and a U-boat quickly heaved to the surface. A minute or so later a second U-boat rose on the other bow.

"We've dropped into a whole lot of d—d pirates," said the *Toppler's* captain unconcernedly. "Steady, lads, and stand by for orders."

"Aye, aye, sir," cheerfully responded "Dodger" Long, and the crew stepped quickly to their stations.

The captain passed some orders below, then stopped his engines and walked to the dicky at the end of the bridge nearest to the first-risen U-boat. With a cap slouched over his ear and a thickly sprouting beard on his chin the *Toppler's* "owner" looked what he was not.

The usual parley began, or it would be more correct to say the "pirates" issued their customary peremptory orders for abandoning ship.

The *Toppler* they apparently held in contempt as a something that would not yield them much booty and was not worth wasting a torpedo upon.

"Let down your ladder; I'm going to send at down and blow your ship up," "All right, sir," humbly acquiesced the *Toppler's* captain, and a companion ladder began to grate its way down her side.

"Lower both," commanded the pirate, "and be ready to leave with your crew."

"Very well, sir," and the *Toppler's* captain obeyed in so far as lowering the second ladder was concerned, but reserved the right to make what disposition he thought best of his crew, though he did not tell the pirate this.

From the U-boats two little canvas berthons pushed out and made for each side of the *Toppler*.

"Stand by now for quick action, and mind you don't let the blighters with the bombs come aboard us," rasped out the captain.

"Aye, aye, sir; we'll watch out for that," answered the men crouched under the nettings.

Jerked along by the short pulls of their little oars, the two collapsibles came towards the *Toppler* by a series of leaps. Arriving at the companions the bow men held on with a boat-hook while a pirate officer jumped from each boat and hurried up the ladder, followed by a couple of men. As they stepped on the deck horny, hard-hitting fists caught them under the ear, and one by one they fell like logs. At the same time a brawny figure jumped to the top of either ladder

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain Thomas A. Wise, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, reported wounded, served with the 1st Battalion at Tientsin during its pre-war stay in North-China.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. M. Dobell, C.M.G., who has just been promoted to that rank, served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the China troubles of 1900.

Fleet Surgeon C. C. MacMillan, D.S.O., who has just been appointed to the *Victory*, Nelson's old flagship—served in China in 1900 as surgeon of the cruiser *Typhoon*.

Lee-Sat. H. E. Jones, 24th Royal Fusiliers (Sportsman's Battalion), who was in the Public Works Department, Shanghai, writes from a base hospital in France:—"I managed to get six wounds in my legs and feet when we went over on the 13th. One bullet went right through the left kneecap, coming out at the back of my calf, so am afraid my springing days are over."

Major-General T. E. Clarke, who has just been given that rank, served with the Royal Inniskilling in China before the war. He is the son-in-law of Sir John Jordan, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Peking, has the North-West Frontier of India Expedition, 1897-98, South African War, 1902, and the present war, in which he has been repeatedly mentioned in despatches, to his credit.

The following is extracted from an English newspaper with reference to Captain M. Reader Harris, who, a short time ago, was awarded the Military Cross, and was afterwards selected to take a special course at Aldershot for the benefit of other officers:—"He went to the assistance of another battalion under very heavy fire, and greatly assisted in the consolidation of the position. He set a fine example to his own men and those of the other unit."

Brigadier-General G. H. Casson, C.M.G., has been attached to a headquarters unit and is to retain his temporary rank of brigadier-general whilst so employed. He commanded the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers with much ability in the operations of the British-Jap forces against Tsingtao and the capture of that German stronghold two years ago. He received the C.M.G. for his services, and since then had added to his laurels in another theatre of the war.

FOOCHOW'S TRADE IN SILK PIECE GOODS.

The U.S. Consul, Foochow, Mr. Albert W. Pontius, reports that practically all of the silk piece-goods sold in this district is of native manufacture, such goods being purchased in Canton, Hangchow, and Soochow. No American cloth has appeared on the local market, and shipments from Europe have been practically nil since the war. Clothing manufactured from the silk cloth is worn chiefly by the better class of native. During the past year importations of native silk piece-goods were estimated at \$150,000. Very little of the silk imported finds its way to interior points, the native there being content to use cotton cloth. There are many different shades and designs in the silk sold in the local market, the favourite colours being black and white, and blue and green in the dark shades. There are several varieties of each kind of cloth, the prices quoted being according to quality. Silk crepe is sold at \$4.75 to 20in. by 18 in. yards, 31in. by 21 yards, to \$9; flowered sat' n, 31in. by 21 yards, costs \$21 to \$23.50; reeled pongee, 22in. by 16 1/2 yards; sells for \$4.50; reeled striped pongee, 22in. by 15 1/2 yards, costs \$3.55 to \$7.25; superior glossy crepe, 31in. by 20 yards, sells for \$11.75 to \$14; and lustrous, 24in. by 20 yards, costs \$9.40 to \$14 per bolt. The last two varieties of cloth are used in making summer clothing.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Thursday, January 4th.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr). To be attended by all members detailed in Orders of December 29th/30th.

Friday, January 5th.—Class III (Inspector Gerrard).

RECRUITS.

Wednesday, January 3rd.—Parade at Central 5.30 p.m.

BAND.

The Band will attend the Hongkong Police Reserve Sports' Night at the Theatre Royal on the 6th instant. They will be in place at 8.45 p.m.

Band Practice.—Wednesday, Jan. 3rd. (Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, January 2nd, 1917.

and billets of pig-iron crashed down into each of the boats, ripping out their bottoms.

The *Toppler's* skipper watched this intently.

"Fire!" he shouted, sharply jerking the engine-room telegraphs. Instantly the White Ensign ran up astern, and the *Toppler*, baring her teeth, snarled destruction at the pirates.

"Wh-r-r! Wh-r-r!" sang her guns, and before they had any chance of making a reply both U-boats were sunk. One rolled over on her side and disappeared with a gurgle of astonished protest against such cavalier treatment; the other, badly holed forward, slid swiftly nose downward into her grave as if glad to get from the reach of those viciously snarling guns.

"A right and left—like shooting grouse from the butts; better than I ever hoped for," soliloquised the *Toppler's* captain as he leaned upon the bridge rail and watched his boats pull off to pick up survivors.—*Daily Mail.*

HOUSES TO LET

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2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

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TO LET.

N.O. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace.
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TO LET.

N.O. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[80]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[88]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[69]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[172]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

N.O. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 68,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

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Alexandra Buildings.
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TO LET.

N.O. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

"GLENIFEE," 6, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
N.O. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.

Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
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N.O. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

N.O. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLETTS' CREST, 66, PEAK.
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N.O. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
N.O. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

N.O. 58, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSLEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[30]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 5th Jan.—
Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Saturday, 6th Jan.—
9 p.m.—Boxing at the Theatre Royal.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE 3s CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

At long last, it seems, we are to have a War Savings Association in Hongkong. The proposal was first made months ago in the correspondence columns of this paper by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, but, though it was supported from time to time by other letters and by leading articles, nobody was found ready to take the initiative. Eventually such an Association was formed in Shanghai under the presidency of the British Consul-General. It met immediately with a cordial reception, and it has branches to-day in several other coast ports and in Japan. Shortly afterwards it was announced that a similar course was being followed under official auspices in British Malaya. Still, Hongkong, true to its traditions, remained supine. The view of the Government, whom one naturally expects to take the lead in such matters, appeared to be that the provision of War Savings Certificates rendered anything more unnecessary. The obvious answer to this, of course, was that the majority of men of small means would save far less if left to invest in this form of security just when the spirit moved them than if they had engaged to contribute a fixed monthly sum to a War Savings Association.

A leading article entitled "Wanted—A War Savings Association," which was published in the *Daily Press* on November 15th, concluded with these words:—"Unless some such step as that advocated is taken before long, we shall have the unenviable distinction of being an exception to the general rule, and may find our more enterprising neighbors stealing the ground from under our feet." I think it will be found that it was because something very like this was about to happen that this Colony was suddenly galvanised into action. "Better late than never," of course, but it seems a pity that Hongkong should always be condemned to lag behind in this way. The War Loan fell flat because the Government delayed so long before issuing it that it came into competition with Six Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds aided by a high rate of exchange. According to a telegram received by the Chartered Bank yesterday, the Treasury has announced that no further applications for these Bonds or for War Certificates will be accepted. The reason for this decision is not clear. It may be that the Imperial Government wish to encourage investment in local loans, or that they are about to issue a long-term loan; but, whatever the object, it renders the need for a War Savings Association more urgent than ever, for the facilities offered to the small investor are less now than ever.

The fact that the Chinese have taken so kindly to vaccination has proved of considerable assistance to those who are engaged in combating the small-pox epidemic. Reports from the various areas encourage the hope that the outbreak has reached the turning-point, and the sanitary authorities now anticipate a gradual decrease in the weekly returns of small-pox cases. The additional vaccination stations which were opened last week at the Peak and in Des Voeux Road have been extensively used, thousands of "boys" and other servants having been inoculated. The authorities, however, state that there are still many householders with servants who have not been treated and they urge that Europeans should make a point of seeing that everybody in their employment is attended to—for these servants often visit the affected areas in Chinatown at night. This precaution is especially necessary in the case of amahs, who have charge of children. There is no excuse for neglect, since vaccination is performed gratis.

The medical practitioners in the Chinese quarters are performing their work in the open street and are besieged by crowds of natives, male and female, who jostle each other in their eagerness to get their arms under the knife. One man who had been repeatedly jockeyed out of his "turn" by stronger applicants, hit upon a happy expedient to get the better of the opposition. An empty lidless box had been placed at the side of the surgeon, in order to keep off the crowd. Into this he lightly vaulted, and, thrusting forward his arm, had the operation performed in comparative comfort and security.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SMALL-POX IN HONGKONG.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health of Hongkong for the week ending Dec. 30th shows that during the week there were 95 cases of small-pox (two British and the rest Chinese, one being imported), of which number 66 proved fatal.

EXCHEQUER BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

"NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED."

The following telegram from London was received yesterday by the Hongkong office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China:—"Treasury announce that no further applications will be received for 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds or War Expenditure Certificates."

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEERS v. R.G.A.

The following side will represent the Volunteer "B" team in their game with 83rd Coy. R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day (Wednesday):—R. G. Southerton; H. S. Rouse and Martin; R. C. Wicheell, C. C. Hickling and J. Stalker; B. D. Evans (Capt.), F. Schnepel, S. H. Haskett, S. O. Else and A. N. Other. Bully-off: 4-30. Volunteers in white.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for receipts for 52 weeks.
This Year.....	\$12,797	\$738,108
Last Year.....	11,063	572,013
Increase.....	1,734	166,095

Appropos this subject, a correspondent writes:—"The local Sanitary Authority is to be complimented upon the able and, apparently, successful manner in which they are tackling the small-pox epidemic, but how is it that the Inspectors who are engaged in the affected areas are not disinfected in any way whatever after performing their duties? These officials sit side-by-side with other passengers in the trams, and return to their own homes and families in the same clothes which they have worn throughout the day. It is not their fault, for I understand they are not provided with overalls or any change of uniform either before or after paying visits to houses containing small-pox patients." From inquiries which I have made I find that my correspondent is quite correct in his facts. It seems incredible that such an oversight should be possible, and it is to be hoped that it will be rectified without delay.

The committee responsible for the "Heather Day" arrangements have every reason to be proud of the fruit of their efforts. To gather in a sum of £1,082 2s. 8d. was no mean achievement, especially so soon after "Our Day" had made a big draft on public generosity. The result is the more gratifying when it is remembered that the time for organization was comparatively limited, and that the movement was one that appealed more particularly to one section of the community. While it would be incorrect to suggest that only the Scottish people in our midst contributed to the handsome total, it is true, nevertheless, that the object—to assist Scottish War Charities—was one that commended itself with peculiar force to Scottish sympathy, to the credit of which the splendid result may justly be attributed.

The pitfalls that beset the path of those who aspire to a knowledge of Chinese were amusingly illustrated the other day, when one of the students at the Language School recently opened by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce asked his "boy" if he had been vaccinated and, by way of reply, was presented with an onion. It seems that he had omitted to sound his aspirants. It is fortunate that in English there is less risk of confusion from this cause.

RODERICK RANDOM.

POLICE AT PLAY.

THE TUG-OF-WAR.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Force, with their wives and children, spent an enjoyable afternoon at Happy Valley on Monday afternoon, when the customary New Year sports and Christmas tree were held. There was much that was exciting and which gave rise to enthusiasm, but the greatest event, on the programme was the tug-of-war between teams composed of the married and single men of the Force. The Benedicts depended solely upon avoidpoups, as the following team, which represented the married, men will show:—Sgt. Parden, Inspector O'Sullivan, Inspector Gerrard, Inspector Davit, Sgt. Pitt, Sgt. Sutton and Sgt. Glendenning. The unmarried policemen depended upon the following:—P. cs. Nicoll, Lannon, Robertson, Harron, Perkins, Vincent, Logan, Lee-Sergt. McTulloch and Serpts. John Ogg and McWalter. It was a pull to be remembered. The bachelors, as the result of tactics opposed to much brawn, won the first pull in a manner which boded ill for the Benedicts. The latter, however, held a council-of-war, in the course of which their exacting trainer devised a plan of campaign which ultimately proved successful. In the second pull the married men used their weight with commendable strategy. Inspector Gerrard planted his heels firmly in the green sward, and absolutely refused to budge, and with the other weighty members of the team also having "planted" themselves securely, and "leaning" at the right moment, the single men were hauled over the line amid a scene which baffles description; and when the married men repeated this performance in the final pull the club-house was shaken with the cheering. Indeed, the Benedicts' trainer was so overcome with the excitement of the moment that he had to be gently led away.

In addition to the tug-of-war there were several races and competitions. In the race for those under 35 Sgt. Grimmett was an easy first, and second place was secured by P. c. Alexander. Sgt. Floyd "romped" home in the race for those who had passed the age of 35, Sgt. Boulger, who came in second, running well despite his lack of training and advancing years. The Ladies' Nomination race was won by Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Sutton was second, and Mrs. Angus third. Mrs. Grimmett was the best marksman in the ladies' coconut shy, being closely followed by Miss Purden, who was second, and Mrs. Watt, who came third. There were also many races for children, but the crowning joy of the youngsters was the stripping of a Christmas tree, Santa Claus having provided handsome presents for all.

The prizes won in the sports, etc., were distributed by Mrs. Messer, who also presented the sports prizes which had been won during the year, as follow:—Tennis.—1, Inspector Kent; 2, Inspector Grant. Bowls.—1, Inspector Macdonald; 2, Inspector Caird; 3, Sgt. Pitt. Bowls pairs (Gourley Cup).—Inspector Kent and Inspector Watt.

After the distribution of prizes Mrs. Messer was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Inspector Kent. During the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjab (under Bandmaster Christian) rendered enjoyable selections.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The result of the bogey competition, which was played off on December 30th and 31st, and January 1st, was as follows:—

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson	1 up.
Hon. E. Golland	all square.
Mr. F. H. Kales	" "
Mr. H. Hancock	" "
Dr. Woodman	" "
Mr. W. D. Kraft	1 down.
Mr. F. Matland	1 "
Mr. A. Ritchie	1 "
Mr. O. E. Anton	2 "
Capt. S. Powell	3 "

There were 130 entries.

BANKERS' CUP.

Won by Mr. R. M. Austin	3 down.
Capt. J. Dewar	5 "
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson	7 "
Mr. G. C. Moxon	7 "
Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse	14 "

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 30th.

A POPULAR BRIGADIER CONDEMNED.
We are sorry to report that misfortune has befallen our popular Brigadier. About a week ago a series of charges were laid against him. Amongst them is leniency in the matter of opium production, the sale of offices, the selling of crown properties, and laying embargoes on incoming rice. These charges have been investigated by the Cantonese Government, and the result has been that Tin Chiu Su is ordered to relinquish his office. It is to be noted in his favour, however, that the Swatow residents have taken action to secure his retention. They point out the marked ability he showed when he came to Swatow in bringing some order out of chaos; how he was the first to declare independence in the Canton Province; how his Government of Swatow and the regions under his sway maintained order better than in any other district of the Province; and, finally, that at the present season of the year, when the worst elements of the people are ready to create strife, it is most inopportune to have him removed. In this vein the public bodies of Swatow entreat the Canton authority to reinstate the Brigadier.

POPPY CULTIVATION.
No doubt the authorities, whether here or at Canton, have been notoriously slack in the matter of poppy cultivation. They are trying to make amends now. The Kityang magistrate has begun a most vigorous crusade, and is personally conducting it. He has visited place after place, compelling the growers to destroy the poppy. Other officials are following in his wake, such as Chhauyang and Phunen. These are, perhaps, the counties where the crops of poppy are heaviest. In the county of Fengshun the poppy is in full blossom and its beauty is commented on by all who pass through the valleys. The farmer may get a little profit out of his venture, but from what I hear now of the diligence of the Government officials the gamble may be regarded as a failure.

A MONSTROSITY.
According to report, there is a strange monstrosity in the form of a young pig on view in one of the Chhau temples. It has three ears, one on the top of the head; three eyes, two of which are on one side; and two mouths.

HOME RULE.
Home rule is making strides in all the towns and important villages. Councils with local powers are being formed. Such councils are at present busily employed in devising effective measures for suppressing robber raids, which are so prevalent during the last weeks of the year.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, January 1st.

CHIEF OF POLICE TENDERS RESIGNATION.
Wong Chuen Shun, Chief of Police, recently tendered his resignation on account of his failure to arrest the murderers of Lee Wui Chuen, editor of *Nam Yuet Po*, a Chinese newspaper in Canton. The Military Governor ordered him to his Yamen and told him that the case in question must be settled before his resignation could be accepted.

Chu Han-lam, Civil Governor of Canton, has frequently been about in ordinary dress endeavouring to discover something concerning the murder of Lee Wui Chuen. He is always attended by a couple of armed detectives.

AGRICULTURE IN HONAM ISLAND.
General Lung Chai-kwong has received a telegram from the Civil Governor pointing out that Kwangtung is in the temperate zone and suitable for agricultural work. As Kingchow contains much land which should be cultivated, his soldiers should be sent out for this purpose.

DEFENCE COMMISSIONER'S GOODS DETAINED BY CUSTOMS.

The Military Yamen received a telegram from Commander Lam Fu, Defence Commissioner of Kowloon and Luchow, stating that woollen underwear, six thousand pieces, bought from Hongkong for the use of his soldiers in the winter season were all detained by the Customs at Samshui. The Military Governor has instructed the Commissioner of Customs at Samshui to pass the goods without delay.

IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.
The Central Government has addressed a telegram to the local officials instructing them to pull down walls and build roads to facilitate communications. The local officials are, therefore, looking carefully into this question and a report on the subject will be sent to the Central Government.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONES 1741 AND 1742.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GEAR.

GOLF CLUBS

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED

INCLUDING

FAMOUS

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

FROM \$4.75 EACH.

CANN AND TAYLOR'S "AUTOGRAPH" CLUBS.

ALL MODELS \$3.50 EACH.

GOLF BALLS. CAPTIVE GOLF SETS. RUBBER TEES. BALL CLEANERS, ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS.

SLAZENGER'S

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "IZ," "DOHERTY,"

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" TOURNAMENT, VANTAGE.

TENNIS BALLS. TENNIS POSTS. NETS. COURT MARKERS. CENTRE GUIDES. TAPES. ALL THESE GOODS ARE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[91-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

A SPLENDID VARIETY

OF

LADIES' SEMI-EVENING

RAND

EVENING FOOTWEAR

NOTE:—ELEGANT BUCKLES TO SUIT ALL STYLES.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

C. J. HAMMES, Representing ANDERSEN, Meyer & Co., Ltd., has REMOVED his Office to 3rd Floor, HOTEL MANSONA. [146]

LOST AGAIN.

FROM 3, MACDONNELL ROAD, a Smooth-Haired FOX TERRIER DOG, aged 4 months. Answers to name of "POP." Markings: White body, black head. Liberal Reward given for return. Telephone 2101, SAWYER. [147]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI"
FROM LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that the goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., or s.s. "Kashgar."

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1917. [1]

NOTICE.

MY Firm hitherto carried on as JOHN MANNERS has this day been formed into a limited company under the style of MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

JOHN MANNERS.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917. [132]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day taken over the Firm of JOHN MANNERS, which will be carried on under the style of MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Directors: (JOHN MANNERS, JAMES H. BACKHOUSE.)
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917. [133]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GEORGE PHILIP LAMBERT has been admitted a Partner in the Firm, the business of which will henceforth be carried on at the same address under the style of WORCESTER & LAMBERT.

W. G. WORCESTER & Co.
6, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [134]

THE SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co., Ltd.,
Seattle, Managers.

FROM date the Undersigned will act as MANAGING AGENTS in the East for Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 10.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917. [135]

NOTICE.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LTD.

CERTAIN Cargo ex M.S. "GLEN-ARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "KUMI SANG," Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at 10 A.M., to survey all damaged packages.

Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LTD.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1916. [127]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate).

Containing Acres Feet Square Feet

As per male plan.

11,320 (about) 75,325

127

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1917, will be made in presentation of Coupon No. 2 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

The Interest less Income Tax at 6% in the £ will be:

On £20 Bonds. £ s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.

Less Tax at 6% in the £ 3. 0

Net amount payable 9. 0.

On £100 Bonds. £ s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 0. 0

Less Tax at 6% in the £ 15. 0

Net amount payable 22. 5. 0

On £500 Bonds. £ s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0. 0

Less Tax at 6% in the £ 3. 15. 0

Net amount payable £11. 5. 0

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand

Bearing rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager. [123]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

FOURTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Second day of November, 1916, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WATSON FITZPATRICK, one of the Directors, ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUERLE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 30th December, 1916, at either of the following places:—

In London:—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.;

In China:—At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:—

31 110 126 140 263

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:—

317 343 352 407 439 443

504 539 552 674 682 685

718 743 749 766 954 977

1036 1044 1163 1164 1323 1327

1530 1573 1586 1768 1763 1876

1889 2013 2065 2116 2144 2197

2288 2395 2401 2612 2692 2694

2874 2909 2921 2932 2948 3032

3040 3069 3135 3137 3154 3165

3201 3202 3215 3233 3244 3365

3464 3494 3504 3509 3597 3600

3617 3629 3709 3743

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:—

3796 3943 4006 4126 4192 4240

4270 4334 4378 4439 4542 4600

4623 4631 4636 4680 4863 5036

5077 5214 5232 5262 5266 5340

5305 5399 5414 5493 5526 5528

5581 5622 5641 5673 5717 5772

5775 5907 5919 5949 5965 5963

6059 6221 6235 6260 6273 6248

6365 6385 6393 6426 6439 6514

6523 6589 6591 6606 6614 6630

6844 6744 6801 6870 6902 6908

6936 6956 7071 7079 7115 7149

7250 7321 7499 7534 7659 7711

7729 7897 7971 8000 8016 8205

8230 8253 8316 8374 8430 8446

8573 8631 8655 8731 8768 8840

8854 8924 8961 8985 9012 9074

9077 9133 9153 9194 9190 9202

9282 9459 9533 9593 9754 9785

9840 9893 10018 10116 10192 10251

10357 10443 10474 10513 10521 10542

10653 10735 10871 10934 10945 10965

11051 11034 11067 11052 11110 11332

11357 11418 11432 11478 11512 11530

11538 11556 11565 11617 11630 11748

11768 11807 11820 11841 11845 11865

11914 11960 12020 12042 12151 12183

12217 12241 12300 12367 12588 12615

12764 12799 12834 12892 12997 13010

13027 13065 13121 13133 13140 13149

13159 13370 13411 13476 13477 13514

13523 13525 13527 13638 13741 13756

13815 13848 13930 13950 13995 14062

14077 14222 14243 14291 14377 14393

14402 14437 14449 14573 14695 14823

14645 14678 14721 14856 14942 15073

15092 15169 15376 15386 15388 15442

15445 15614 15636 15685 15732 15737

15882 15884 16011 16027 16041 16172

16307 16311 16382 16488 16580 16613

16685 16667 16869 16883 16883 16940

17001 17082 17113 17115 17130 17150

17215 17289 17404 17481 17495 17476

17545 17638 17687 17810 17895 17882

18018 18049 18092 18132 18135 18171

18235 18273 18280 18338 18368 18471

18594 18740 18730 18826 18937 19035

19079 19105 19121 19144 19174 19237

19264 19274 19343 19369 19384 19430

19539 19553 19560 19689 19772 19774

19775 19792 19922 19941 19948 19990

20052 20132 20179 20204 20248 20295

20312 20327 20332 20391 20469 20493

20494 20501 20558 20602 20630 20636

20683 20782 20866 20920 20937 20945

21026 21038 21039 21062 21064 21069

21100 21124 21208 21234 21261 21303

21395 21377 21383 21461 21517 21530

21619 21620 21706 21717 21761 21762

21843 21863 21883 21886 21987 22025

22046 22065 22083 22575 22619 22667

22727 22840 22923 23212 23350 23356

INTIMATION

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A Highly Concentrated and

Perfectly Safe

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 16.

MARRIAGE.

DANBY-STURROCK.—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on November 25th, WILLIAM ALFRED DANBY, Captain R.F.A., son of the late Mr. W. Danby, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Danby, late of Hongkong, to WINIFREDE STURROCK, daughter of the late James Sturrock, of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of Mrs. Sturrock, 2, Gloucester-road.

DEATHS.

BENTON.—On 28th December, 1916, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Lt. Commander C. J. BENTON, R.N.R., and half sister of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley. [142]

TURNBULL.—Killed in action on November 13th, J. A. C. TURNBULL, Sub-Lt. R.N.V.R., late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. [143]

GARDNER.—Killed in action, L. S. GARDNER, Sub-Lt. R.N. Division, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. [144]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 3RD JANUARY, 1917.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are indications of a change in Japan's policy towards China. Recently one of the most influential papers in Japan, the *Jiji*, has been criticising sharply the attitude of the Government towards China on the ground that it tends to alienate the Chinese, and at the same time damage Japan. Some independent thinkers among the Japanese, also, have lately been expressing similar views. Thus we find Baron KANEKO, in a recent interview, disapproving of Japan's China policy—saying, in fact, bluntly that Japan's treatment of China has not been good. Count TERUOKI, the Premier, has himself declared that, in future, efforts will be made to bring about better relations between the two countries. Unfortunately, in the past all steps towards a rapprochement have been too often marred by appeals to the gallery in both countries by irresponsible journalists in the daily Press or by Jingos, professors, who use their positions to obtain access to the monthly magazines. All such articles appearing in one country are invariably quoted in the papers

of the other with the addition of comments, which, in turn, are reproduced in the other, and so on, a vicious circle being thus created from which there seems to be no escape save by silencing criticism altogether. In Japan the writers of such articles invariably insist upon Japan's good intentions to China and lament the ingratitude and lack of understanding shown by the neighbouring country. In China, on the other hand, Japan's intentions are regarded with the greatest suspicion; only recently they have been openly denounced as resembling the intentions of the wolf towards the lamb, rather than as those of one anxious to help China overcome Japan's favourite phrase, "the preservation of the peace of the Far East," falls upon incredulous ears, since the Chinese do not seem to agree with the view that the preservation of the peace of the Far East is secure by Japan's actions. As a matter of fact, there are misunderstandings on both sides. Japanese writers too often allow their patriotism to run beyond its proper bounds, and fail to see that other countries may have equally strong patriotic feelings which should be respected. The Chinese, on their side, fail to appreciate the continual pressure that is brought to bear upon them to effect reforms. What is good enough for their own people they consider good enough for the people of other countries, and they regard with considerable surprise the insistence of the foreign Powers upon the right of their nationals to better treatment than the Chinese receive. This continual pressure on China is all for China's good if China could be made to see it. Unfortunately, China interprets it as indicating an aggressive design, having for its ultimate end the destruction, not the preservation, of the country, and should she persist in so viewing it, it is not improbable that it will prove in the end more harmful than good. Serious maladies require sharp remedies, and there are cases where, as a last resort, the kill-or-cure method must be employed. If there is no body of men in China capable of ruling the nation, evolving order out of disorder, and bringing the people to their senses, then the task must fall on outsiders; and it is this fact which China should recognise when she is confronted with the demands of other Powers. Has the pressure brought to bear on China by the other Powers served to move her extraordinary, unwieldy bulk? Some observers claim that China has been moved, but it is a difficult question to decide. It is true that she has got rid of one form of oligarchy, but is she not about to set up another? She has framed a provisional Constitution, and is now about to frame a permanent Constitution, but the day is past for believing that there are any virtues in a Constitution to compel the people living under it to be free and happy, for if the Constitution does not agree with the temper of the times there are a hundred ways of getting round it. One reason for doubting whether the pressure of the Powers has been successful in moving China is the inability of her politicians to take any broad or statesmanlike view of the situation. We have no doubt that they are imbued with the most patriotic motives, but their highest patriotism does not seem to go beyond the cabals of parties or the impeachments of ministers. This is a phenomenon not unknown in Japan, where, again, there is a Constitution which is not very closely observed. To be "agin the Government" is a precept with some of the Japanese papers, a new Premier being subject to criticism before he has taken up the seals of office and damned before he has made his first official utterance. What this betokens—whether it be zeal for the good governance of the country or merely a desire for the leaves and fishes of office—we hesitate to say, but it would appear that the field of politics in China is afflicted with the same disease, and impeachments of the Premier proceed as merrily in one country as the other.

During the week ending December 30th five cases of enteric fever (one Japanese and the rest Chinese) were reported in Hongkong, two of which proved fatal.

Jewellery and money to the value of \$2,120, has been stolen from a Chinese "widow" living at U. Lin. The haul was removed from a safe, when the widow was away from home.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, will distribute the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan

THE WAR.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE: GERMAN AND OTHER COMMENTS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA: GAINS AND LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

THE GREEK SITUATION: THE BLOCKADE MAKING ITSELF FELT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES ENTERED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrols entered the enemy's trenches at several places east of Armentieres. An enemy patrol reached the lines southward of Pilkem but was immediately driven out.

The enemy artillery has been somewhat more active northward of the Ancre, and there has been brisk reciprocal artillery in the Loos salient, in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart and Ypres.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY COUP DE MAIN FAILS.

PARIS, January 2nd.

A *communiqué* states:—On the right of the Meuse a strong enemy *coup de main*, east of Des Chambrettes, completely failed. The front has been relatively quiet elsewhere.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, December 31st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We bombarded the enemy south-east of Le Transloy, blowing up an ammunition dump.

The enemy's artillery is active at Maricourt.

We successfully blew up a mine north-east of Neuville St. Vaast.

We effectively bombarded positions in the neighbourhood of Serre, and southward of Le Transloy we shelled places of military importance.

To the east of Arras, our fire destroyed the bridge across the Laies to the east of Le Tilleloy, and to the north of Neuve Chapelle.

FRENCH FRONT.

YEAR'S CAPTURES ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, January 1st.

A Paris *communiqué* says:—There is nothing important to report.

The French at Verdun and on the Somme during the year 1916 captured 78,500 Germans.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, January 1st.

A French *communiqué* reports:—After a violent bombardment by trench engines, the enemy twice attacked an advanced post west of Auberville, in Champagne, but completely failed before our machine-gun fire and grenade-throwing.

A COUP DE MAIN.

LONDON, December 31st.

A French *communiqué* says:—The night was calm.

We captured some prisoners by a *coup de main* south of Chilly.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

ENEMY DEFENDING EVERY FOOT OF GROUND.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.

An Austrian official wireless message states that the Austro-Germans are fighting their way forward in the upper valleys of the Zabala, Naruga and Putna. Our battalions stormed several successive positions in the Narja region, the enemy defending every foot of ground.

ITALY SENDS NOTE TO GREEK GOVERNMENT.

ATHENS, January 1st.

Italy has presented a Note to the Government endorsing the views of the Triple Entente.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

ITALIANS DEMAND REPARATION.

ATHENS, December 31st.

The Italian Minister has handed the Government a Note demanding reparation for the events of December 1st and 2nd, and also making other demands.

BLOCKADE EFFECTS.

SALONIKA, January 1st.

An enemy aeroplane has been passing over the town daily. Besides spying, it is supposed to be engaged in postal service.

In Athens, which, except for wireless, is completely isolated, there are indications that the blockade is most effective.

The scarcity of cereals is beginning to be seriously felt in Southern Greece.

ENTENTE NOTE.

LONDON, January 1st.

According to Reuter's correspondent in the Piræus, the Triple Entente's Note to Greece was presented to-day.

It demands the reduction of the Greek forces outside the Peloponnese to a number that is absolutely necessary to maintain order; the transportation to the Peloponnese of all armaments and munitions exceeding those corresponding to this force; the prohibition of meetings of Reservists and the carrying of arms by civilians; the restoration of Allied controls; the immediate release of political prisoners; the indemnification of those who suffered unjustly in consequence of the events of December 1st, the removal of the officer responsible for the orders given on December 1st, apologies by the Greek Government to the Entente, and a public salute to the Allied flags.

The Note intimates that Allied troops may shortly be landed at Itea and conveyed to Salonika by the Larissa Railway. Our reserves will have full liberty of action in the event of the Greek Government's giving further cause for complaint. It pledges the Entente not to permit the Venizelist forces to cross the neutral zone.

The Note also declares that the blockade will be maintained until the Entente's demands are satisfied.

ITALY ENDORSES THE NOTE.

ATHENS, January 1st.

It is understood that Italy has endorsed the Triple Entente's Note.

NEW GERMAN PLAN.

IMPORTANCE OF MOLDAVIAN FRONT.

LONDON, December 30th.

The fighting on the Moldavian front is likely to assume an increased importance. The German plan, apparently, is to combine a frontal attack with an outflanking movement. Probably the latter has not yet been fully developed, but there has been desperate fighting in the region of the Ditz Valley, which, with those immediately adjoining, converges on Trosus, in the rear of the advanced positions won by the Russians during the past month.

It is also to be noted that the locality chosen for attack is that where the Russians join the Roumanians. The former are holding Uzul, while the latter occupy Otuz and the valleys to the south. So far, the Germans seem not to have progressed since Sunday, when the Roumanians lost some heights, most of which were recovered on the following day.

ROUMANIAN OIL-WELLS. WORKMAN-LIKE DESTRUCTION.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

The latest details of the destruction of the Roumanian oil-wells are contained in the *Munich Neueste Nachrichten*, which says that the surface damage is eight millions sterling. This does not include the loss of production and the unestimated damage underground. All the engine houses, cranes, surface and underground machinery were smashed and the old tanks were fired. The destruction was not only workman-like but skilful.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

A German wireless official message says:—We captured Russo-Roumanian positions in the Otuz valley. General Mackensen encountered strong resistance to the north and east of Rimnicul Sarat. In a strenuous attack we entered the enemy's position and gained ground, after heavy fighting.

The enemy attempted to advance in Roumania, to the west of Brailov, but our rifle fire caused a complete retirement in disorder and to entrench. Twenty-three enemy battalions attacked in the centre of the Dobrudja, and compelled us to retire to our next line.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

ENEMY STUBBORNLY ATTACKING.

PETROGRAD, December 31st.

A wireless Russian official message says:—There have been fierce battles in the Otuz valley. The enemy, reinforced, has repeatedly attacked, and captured several heights. The enemy is stubbornly attacking on the Moldavian frontier, but his offensive north-west of Sovej has failed, the Roumanians being victorious. Many prisoners were taken.

The heights on the Upper Putna have frequently changed hands but now remain in the enemy's possession. The Russo-Roumanians have dislodged the enemy from Bordeschi.

The enemy has repulsed the Roumanians' north-west of the Buzen-Forsany railway, and in a third enemy attack in the Dobrudja, south-east of Brailov, has occupied a height in our centre front.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

A German wireless official message says:—We throw back the Russians as far as the Braila bridgehead and gained positions to the east of Macin, in the Dobrudja.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

VIENNA, December 31st.

An Austrian official wireless message says:—East and north-west of Kezdi and Vasarhely we took Nereju and Tulnici.

MORE GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.

A German wireless official message says:—We stormed several of the Russo-Roumanian hill positions between the Uz valley and the Putna valley.

We repulsed fierce counter-attacks, and again defeated the Roumanians in northern Great Wallachia. We drove back the enemy halfway between Rimnicul Sarat and Focsany.

We took a thousand Roumanians prisoners to the east of Macin.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REFUSED.

PETROGRAD, January 1st.

A wireless Russian official announcement says:—We repulsed the German offensive southward of Pinsk.

The enemy strongly attacked the Roumanians on both banks of the Kazino, but eastward of the Moldavian frontier the Roumanians maintained their positions.

The Roumanians were obliged to retire in the region of Patroanu and to the west of Focsany.

We took up new positions from Focsany to the Danube without enemy pressure.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN EAST AFRICAN OCCUPATION.

THE BELGIANS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Belgian occupation of Februa, in East Africa, was facilitated by the King of Uganda's provision of 15,000 porters. The column fought and marched for months through dense bush and swamps, from which the soldiers were sometimes inextricable.

Thousands of Africans and Arabs enthusiastically greeted the Belgians. A common cry was:—"The people of fifteen have departed, may they never return." "Fifteen" refers to the minimum number of lashes inflicted by the Germans as punishment for trivial offences. The Germans attempted to characterise the campaign as "Jihad," yet simultaneously ordered pig-breeding.

Egypt.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MAGHDABAH VICTORY.

"MASTERLY SURPRISE STROKE."

LONDON, December 31st.

Reuter's special correspondent in Egypt says that the Maghdabah victory, mentioned on December 26th, was due to a masterly surprise stroke by the mounted camel corps. The artillery covered twenty miles of difficult ground in four hours, in a most rapid trot across the sands. A portion of the El Arish garrison had fallen back into a strong position at Maghdabah, consisting of several well-situated redoubts. The action began at day-break, the artillery speedily demolishing one redoubt. Others were in a more difficult position and resisted longer. The enemy hoisted the white flag at three o'clock in the afternoon. Our casualties are comparatively insignificant.

The present position menaces the enemy's railway communications, and the remaining enemy garrisons on the Sinai Peninsula are therefore rapidly withdrawing.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TORPEDOED FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

ADMIRABLE DISCIPLINE AND COOLNESS.

PARIS, December 31st.

A naval *communiqué* reports:—The battleship *Gaulois* was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean on December 27th. She sank in half an hour.

Owing to the discipline and coolness of all on board, and the rapid arrival of patrol boats, only four of the crew were lost, two of whom were killed by the explosion which was caused.

TORPEDOED DANISH STEAMER.

HARROWING DETAILS OF HUN METHODS.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st.

The survivors of the crew of the Danish steamer *Kroptatyr* states that the boat was torpedoed by U18, near Ushaat on December 22nd. They give harrowing details, and say that in a heavy sea the crew was ordered to leave the ship. The boats were lowered with difficulty and one got nipped between the submarine and the steamer. The Captain was crushed to death, his head being severed from his body. Another man was killed.

The submarine took the rest of the crew aboard. Then a French destroyer rushed up, and the submarine submerged and escaped being shelled by inches. The submarine ultimately arrived at Zeebrugge.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

COPENHAGEN, December 31st.

Norway, during 1916, lost 272 ships, the total tonnage of which was 367,000, and valued at two hundred million kroner.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, December 30th.

Among the sinkings reported are the steamers *Cope Wood* (British), and *Ida* (Norwegian). Three British and one Norwegian sailing vessels have also been sunk.

The following sinkings are also reported:—The British steamers *Zoroaster*, *Atlabu*, and *Oronsay*, the Swedish steamer *Seredio*, and the Norwegian steamer *Nyegrand*.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VENEZUELOS GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, January 1st.

An official announcement states that the Earl of Grenville has been appointed the British Government's representative on M. Venezelos' Provisional Government, at Salonika, with the title of Diplomatic Agent.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF IRISH RAILWAYS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Government has taken over the control of the Irish railways from to-day.

KAISER TO EMPRESS.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Kaiser, in New Year's greetings to the Empress, speaks of clearing Roumania despite stubborn Russian resistance, thanks God therefor, and expresses confidence that the New Year will bring new victories; but adds, in a minor key, "We will hold on, as American telegrams indicate that the hope of American mediation is at present abandoned."

THE PEACE MANOEUVRES.

GERMANY'S OPINION.

LONDON, January 1st.

A wireless message, addressed to the German Embassy at Washington, states that the general impression in Germany is that the Entente's Answer is verbose and flat. The refusal to end the war is especially regretted, for the sake of neutrals who are suffering the war's consequences. The message points out that it is remarkable the Answer mentions the rights of nationalities despite the fact that the conquest of Constantinople and the Dardanelles was one of the Entente's avowed objects.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

AN INSINUATION REFUTED.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

The British Ambassador, Sir G. W. Buchanan, speaking at the New Year's banquet, said that peace with Germany, whose hands were red with the blood of non-combatants, was impossible until Germany's spirit of militarism was exorcised. He refuted the insinuation that Britain was trying to thwart Russia, declared that Britain wholeheartedly assented to Russia's aims regarding Constantinople and wished to permanently consolidate the Anglo-Russian Alliance, and pointed out that Britain had advanced £600,000,000 to her Allies for the purchase of war material besides what she had supplied direct.

CANADIAN ASYLUM FIRE.

FORTY-SIX WOMEN INCINERATED.

MONTREAL, January 2nd.

Forty-six women were incinerated by a fire which occurred at a lunatic asylum at St. Ferdinand, Megantic County, in the night time. There was uncontrollable panic among the inmates, many of whom were injured by jumping from the windows to water which was frozen.

EARLIER CABLES.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS.

£50,000,000 PROVIDED.

OTTAWA, December 31st.

The Canadian bankers have furnished a further credit of ten millions sterling to purchase Canadian munitions for Britain, making a total of fifty millions thus provided.

NEW YEAR MESSAGES. THE ALLIES' CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

LONDON, January 1st.

The King has sent the following New Year message to President Poincaré:—"I am as confident as ever of a victory issue to the struggle. I pray that the noble French nation, whose sons have strikingly and freshly proved the will to victory, may, by the triumph of the Allies, re-enter the path of peaceful progress, secured against aggression."

President Poincaré, replying to the King of Italy, says victory is assured in the New Year.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT.

SERBIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CORFU, December 31st.

Escaped Serbian prisoners from Germany tell of shameful treatment. They were not only put to the hardest tasks and insufficiently fed and clad, but there is corroborative and trustworthy evidence that the Austrians are employing them as combatants against the Russians. Many of these succeeded in surrendering, and thus escaping.

(Other Cables will be found on page 6)

LABOUR AND HIGH PL ACE IN ARMY AND NAVY.

A PLEA FOR PROGRESS.

Discussing recently in the *Federationist* (the official organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions) the British army of the future, Mr. W. A. Appleton urged that Labour should be given opportunities for directing and leading both at headquarters and in the field. The following quotations will be read with interest just now, in view of the inclusion of more Labour men in the new British Cabinet:—"We can never go back to the old army construction and constitution (he says). There are people who believe that at the end of this war formula will be invented to prevent all other wars. Savagery and civilisation have always reacted upon each other, and will continue so to act. The higher forms of civilisation must continue to defend themselves against the lower. The millennium may come, all men may live together as brethren, peaceful tendencies may develop in accelerating ratios, but humanity has many morasses to cross before this goal is reached. If this is the case, if we are to maintain larger navies and larger armies, we should now be considering their construction and control and the part to be allotted to democracy."

"There is no position in the Civil, the colonial, or the foreign services, or in the navy or in the army, to which the poorest citizen ought not to aspire. The fact that he has hitherto been excluded from the higher grades of these services affords no justification for his continued exclusion; yet to suggest that Labour should have a direct representative on the Army Council would probably stagger the Labour movement as much as it would shock the Army Council. But why not? Labour finds 80 per cent. of the blood and sinew of the army, it makes its equipment and munitions and it is mainly responsible for the creation of those financial resources without which armies are impotent, and, with equal training, it could hardly make more mistakes than are made by the classes which have hitherto monopolised control. The British army of the future will probably be built up on a territorial basis, and efforts will be made to maintain compulsory service. Equity and policy demand that Labour shall not only serve but have opportunities of directing and leading, not only in the Territorial Associations, but at headquarters and in the field."

"One of the finest scholars in the active army is a workman's son. He is quite young, is a good soldier and a modest gentleman, but nothing short of a miracle could place him on the Headquarters Staff. A thousand traditions and a thousand interests oppose him."

"The interests of the Empire demand extraordinary changes; the competitive demands of to-morrow can only be met by the utilisation of the best brains and the most virile constitutions. All men must start in the ranks. Aptitude displayed must be noted and developed, and promotion depend upon capacity and devotion to duty. Pay, at least for the lower grades, must be increased, present discrepancies and anomalies must be swept away, and the private must start with a basic rate considerably in excess of the present shilling."

A GOOD TELL-IT STORY.

Pepys Junior, in *Diary of the War in Truth*, tells one of the best war stories yet recorded. His son, who was wounded at Thiepval, recounts how, on board a ship, "all manner of jests" on soldiers' habits "they exhibit to the Germans, and added:—"So one day they write up at one trench:—"Don't shoot to-morrow afternoon; Asquith and Lloyd George coming"; and, come the time named, having got two men's hats, they pass them along on poles, as if were two civil men that walk along our lines. Whereat the Germans to fire the *Grocer's* volleys possible; and, this done a board put up on our trench whereon is writ: "You fools! You have shot Ginnell and Ramsay Macdonald."

WHITEAWAY'S

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MEN'S WANTS AT CUT PRICES.

MEN'S TWEED COATS.

A New and Pleasing Selection of

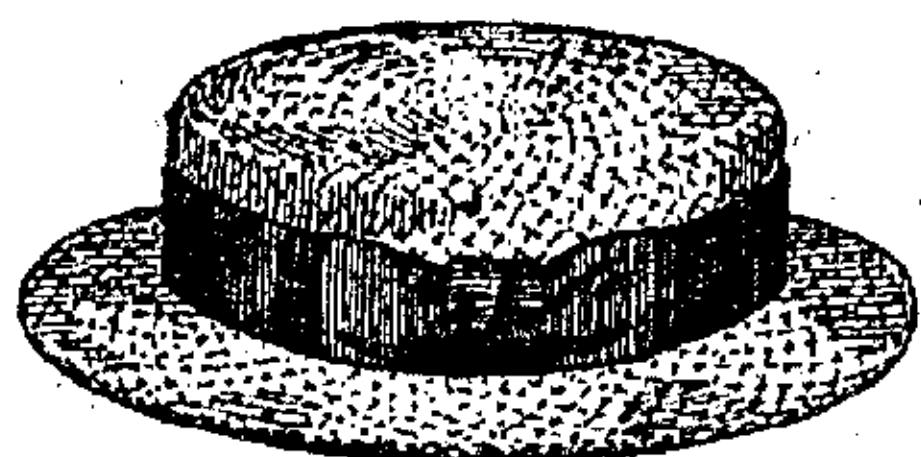
LIGHT WEIGHT TWEED COATS,

SMART PRESENT DAY STYLES.

USUAL PRICE \$17.50 \$22.50 \$25.00 \$27.50

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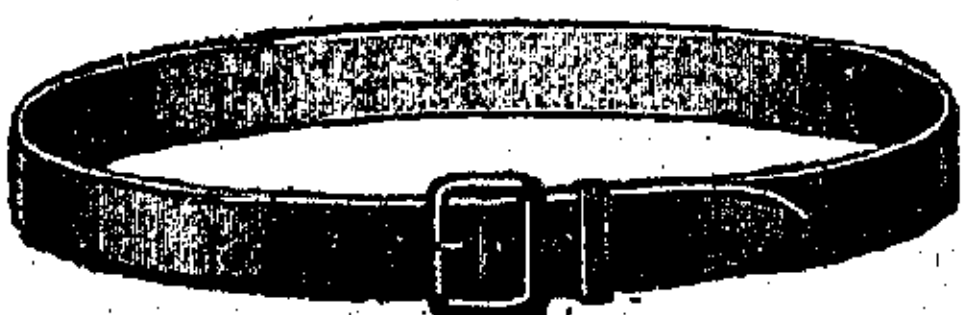
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FOR MEN

ROLL EDGE, BLACK SILK BAND.

USUAL PRICE \$1.50

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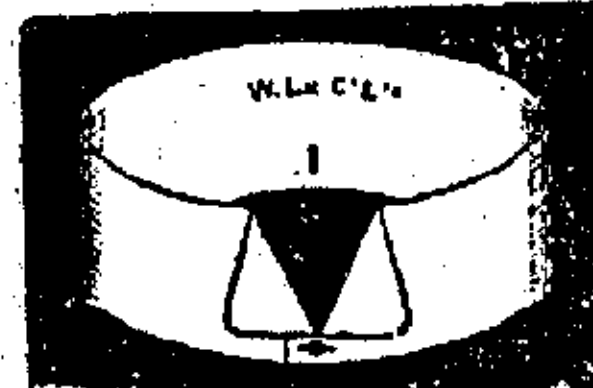
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Linen faced.

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SILK TIES.

A SMART RANGE

SELF-COLOURED

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FANCY SILK TIES.

USUAL PRICE 95c. EACH.

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



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GERMAN LEVÉE EN MASSE.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

SCHEME EXPLAINED.

The text of the "Patriotic Auxiliary Service" Bill, which was presented to the Reichstag at the end of November, consists of four clauses, and runs as follows:—

1. Every male German, from the completion of his seventeenth to the completion of his sixtieth year, is, in so far as he has not been summoned to service with the armed forces, liable to patriotic auxiliary service during the period of the war.

2. Patriotic Auxiliary Service consists, apart from service in Government offices and official institutions, in particular in service in war industry, in agriculture, in the nursing of the sick, and in organizations of every kind of an economic character connected with the war, as well as in other undertakings which are immediately or indirectly of importance for purposes of the conduct of the war or the provision of the requirements of the people.

3. The Federal Council issues the provisions required for the carrying out of this law. The Federal Council can make contraventions of the law punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year and by fines to the amount of not more than £500 or by one of these penalties or by arrest.

4. The law enters into force on the day of its proclamation. The Federal Council decides the date at which it ceases to be in force.

MILITARY CONTROL OF COMMITTEES. The "rules" appended to the Bill are in many ways more important than the Bill itself, and, according to the announcements in the Press, care has been taken to make it impossible for the Reichstag to tamper with them.

Clause 1 of the six clauses of the "rules" repeats the categories of war work mentioned in the Bill, and adds that the persons engaged in such work will be regarded as engaged in "Patriotic Auxiliary Service" in so far as "the number of these persons does not exceed the requirements."

Clause 2 then explains that the questions whether the numbers employed exceeds requirements and what are "official institutions" will be decided by the ordinary Civil Service authorities "in agreement with the War Office." The question whether a particular profession or business is "of importance," and the further question whether the number of persons employed in such profession or business "exceeds requirements" are to be settled by committees established in each recruiting district. The most important point about these committees is that there will, in every case, be an official majority. Each committee will consist of a military officer as president, of two "senior State officials," one of whom must be a factory inspector, and one representative of the employers and one representative of the employed. In Prussia the president officer will be appointed by the War Office. In Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg respectively the president officer will be appointed by the Ministry of War. It is incidentally remarked that in other respects also the law will be carried out in Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg by the Ministries of War of those States "in agreement with" the Prussian "War Office."

An additional member of each committee will be appointed by the local administrative authority. Where naval interests are affected, a naval officer will have the right to be heard.

Appeals will go before a central committee, set up by the War Office and consisting of two officers of the War Office, one of whom will preside, two officials nominated by the Imperial Government, and one official nominated by the State concerned in the case. Appeals may be made by employers, by employed, or by the president of the local committee.

Clause 3 covers the method of conscription. It is provided that people who come under the law can be called up at any time. "As a rule, there will, in the first place, be a call for volunteers. If this call is not answered "in sufficient measure," a written call will be issued by a committee consisting of an officer as president and with a casting vote, a senior official, a representative of employers, and a representative of employed. Every man who receives a written call must seek work in one of the various categories of work designated in the Bill. If he does not actually enter upon such work within a fortnight of receiving the written call, he will be allotted work by the Committee last mentioned.

Appeals against the findings of these Committees can be made to the military authority of the district, but the laying of an appeal will not justify any postponement of the obligation to begin work. Clause 4 provides that "respect is to be paid as far as possible to the age,

family circumstances, place of residence, health, and previous occupation of the man liable for service."

Clause 5 provides that nobody shall employ a workman who is engaged, or who has during the preceding fortnight been engaged, in any of the specified kinds of "Patriotic Auxiliary Service," unless the man produces a certificate that he has left his work with the consent of his employer. Provision is made against unjust refusal on the part of employers to grant such certificates.

Clause 6 provides that information as to employment and labour questions, and as to wage and other conditions, shall be given by public advertisement or by way of reply to direct inquiries to the War Office or the various committees.

WORKING OF THE SCHEME.

Thus the outlines of the scheme are plain. The definition of official work or work "of importance" is to be settled in general by agreement between the military and civil authorities, and in particular by committees with an official majority and with a military representative in the chair. The conscription of individuals and the distribution of work is to be settled by local committees of four, two of the four members being officials, and one of these officials being a military representative with a casting vote. It is laid down as a general rule that the abilities and circumstances of the individual conscript are to be considered. On the other hand, there are no fixed provisions as to wages or conditions of labour, and these matters are left to be settled in practice by the authorities. One of the most important features of all is the provision in Clause III. of the Bill that the provisions for the carrying out of the measure are left to the Federal Council. The explanatory statement appended to the Bill says:—

"Only the Federal Council can issue the necessary regulations, because the endlessly manifold and constantly changing conditions to which the Bill must apply can be met only by movable regulations, easily capable of alteration, and not by rigid statutory prescription."

As regards the exclusion of women, the explanatory statement says:—

"It seems possible to do without the establishment of an equal compulsion for women, because it is considered that it will be possible without a special stimulus, to provide in abundant measure the labour of German women which has proved itself so well in the war."

APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM.

The explanatory statement also contains the following general observations of interest:—

"Notwithstanding all the successes already won, the German people must still hold firm against the storm of a world of enemies, relying singly and alone upon its own strength and the support of its Allies. In order to make victory sure, it is desirable to place the strength of the whole people at the service of the Fatherland."

"The Home Army can still be increased considerably, and hitherto war work has lacked the rigid uniformity and regulation which can alone raise achievement to the maximum, and which alone can guarantee complete success. The object of the establishment, by the Emperor's Cabinet Order of November 1st, of the War Office is to embrace the whole population which has not been drawn into army service, and to make appropriate use of this population for the great purpose of defending the Fatherland."

"He who is capable of any work has in this great and grievous time no further right to be idle. Thus far every man who is not called to the colours is free to choose whether, to what extent, and in what way, he shall employ his power of work, in so far as he is not bound by official obligations or contracts. This must henceforward no longer be the case to the same extent in the people's war which we are fighting. At home as well as in the field every German man must give his whole strength at the point where, according to his physical and intellectual qualifications, he can render the Fatherland the best service. In deciding what work can be continued at all during the period of the war and what work shall be done by individual persons the only decisive consideration must be whether and to what extent a man's work is of use for the purposes of the conduct of the war and of the provision for the needs of the people, which is closely connected with the conduct of the war."

"In such fashion it will be possible to increase, in accordance with requirements, the capacity of the branches of business and the establishments which are peculiarly important for the conduct of the war and for war economy, and yet at the same time to free for military service a larger number of suitable persons. Both at home and in the occupied territories it will be possible at many points to substitute men liable for auxiliary service for men liable for military service."

"As in service with the Army, so in this whole proceeding, no respect must be paid to social distinctions. For the service of the Fatherland, of whatever kind it may be, there can be only citizens, not ranks and classes."

"When such an appeal is made for general participation in the service for the conduct of the war, it may be expected that wide circles of the people will not desire to be backward in love of country and cheerful sacrifice, as compared with those who voluntarily flocked to the colours immediately after the outbreak of war. Beyond doubt many of them at present lack only a suitable opportunity to perform voluntary auxiliary service. If this home service is regulated in a determined and appropriate fashion, assuredly so many people will gladly take their place in the ranks that compulsion, although it is impossible to do without it as a last resource, will be necessary only in comparatively rare cases."

The provision in the Bill that the Federal Council must be left to decide how long it shall remain in force is explained by the remark that "it is impossible to judge the duration of the war, for which, at longest, the Bill has a meaning."—Times.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEACE MANOEUVRES.

THE ALLIES' REPLY.

GERMANY'S "EMPTY AND INSINCERE" SCHEME EXPOSED.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Allies' reply to the German Peace Note, the first part of which was published on Saturday morning, goes on to say that the Note does not consider the facts, dates and figures establishing that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria. The reply recalls that it was the German delegate at the Hague Conference who refused all proposals for disarmament, that Austria refused the satisfaction which Serbia offered, and that subsequently Britain suggested a conference. France an International Commission, the Tsar asked the Kaiser to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria actually came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict; "but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect. Belgium was invaded by an Empire which had guaranteed her neutrality, and had the assurance to proclaim that 'Treaties were scraps of paper,' and that 'necessity knows no law.'"

The reply proceeds to point out that "these sham peace offers" rest on the European war map alone, which represents only a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. If peace were concluded on these terms, the only advantage would be to the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered that after two years it was never attainable.

Regarding the future, the reply declares that the innumerable enemy outrages against belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees, of which Germany avoids mention. "These overtures are really nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war and finally to impose a German peace."

The German Note was also sent to create dissension among the Allies and in order to stiffen the public opinion of Germany and her Allies, who were all severely tried by their losses, worn out economically, and crushed by the supreme effort imposed upon them. Another object was to deceive and intimidate neutrals, and, finally, to justify a new series of crimes in submarine warfare, deportations of forced labour, the forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality. Fully conscious of the gravity of the moment, and equally conscious of its requirements, the Allies were closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples in refusing to consider a proposal which was empty and insincere.

Once again, the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities, and the free existence of small States. So far they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all the forces which constituted a perpetual menace to the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantees for the future security of the world's peace.

Alluding to Belgium's trial for two-and-a-half years, the reply says that this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined the industries, devastated towns and villages, and been responsible for numerous massacres, executions and imprisonments. At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands, and reducing them to slavery.

The reply concludes by dwelling on the enormity of Germany's offence against Belgium.

PRESS COMMENTS.

A "STINGING EXPOSURE."

LONDON, December 31st. The Allies' reply to the German Peace Note, which was published in the late editions of the morning papers, is hailed as a stinging exposure of Germany's rather obvious "war manoeuvre," and also as showing to Germany and the world that the Allies, despite "the European war map" are fully conscious of their growing strength and the enemy's inherent weakness.

FRENCH VIEWS. Paris, December 31st. The newspapers describe the reply as based on consistent arguments and in a sober tone; it is, therefore, telling. They point out that the Allies' categorical refusal to parley is clearly expressed, permitting of no misrepresentation.

GERMAN OPINION. WASHINGTON, December 31st. The German Embassy unofficially expresses the opinion that the reply leaves a loophole for Germany to submit specific terms.

ANOTHER AMERICAN NOTE. WASHINGTON, December 31st. President Wilson has sent a second Note, which has not yet been presented, to the belligerents. It is explanatory of the first.

NO SUPPORT FROM SPAIN. MADRID, December 31st. Spain has declined to support President Wilson's Note, thinking that it is premature and useless.

"THE WRITING ON THE WALL."

LONDON, January 1st. The newspapers utter a chorus of approval at the Allies' Note, which finally "clears the air." It creates the best of impressions, on all the Allies, especially France and Italy, where it is regarded as the writing on the wall, removing the last doubt that the Allies are determined to end Germany's treacherous methods.

AMERICANS STAGGERED.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st. The King of Bavaria, in an Army Order, says that if the enemy refuses the proffered hand, "we will enforce peace upon him."

WAR AND SENTIMENT.

Rome, January 1st. The *Tribuna* hopes that the sending of Notes will now be ended. The war cannot be influenced by sentiment, as the Germans are still thirsting for blood and gold.

Count Bernstorff maintains a brave face and insists that the peace proposals will be successful, but the belief is growing that his optimism is due to an expectation that Germany will quickly climb down and reveal peace terms.

There is little indication how Germany has received the Note, but telegrams speak of the growth of a feverish anxiety to know the Allies' intentions.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROMOTIONS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, December 31st. The *Gazette* gives a list of promotions for distinguished services in the field, including Sir Douglas Haig, to be Field Marshal; Lieut.-General Rawlinson, General; Major-General H. Horne, G. Milne, the Earl of Cavan, Sir L. Kiggell and Sir S. Gough, Lieut.-Generals; General Smuts, Hon. Lieutenant-General.

MORE V.C.s.

EXAMPLE, VALOUR AND RESOLUTION.

LONDON, December 31st. The *Gazette* mentions that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Captain William Bloomfield, Scouts Corps, South African Mounted Brigade; and on Lieut. Eugene Bennett, of the Worcestershire Regiment.

Mr. Bennett, when the first line wavered, owing to the death of its commander and to heavy losses, advanced at the head of the second wave and, by his personal example, valour and resolution, reached his objective, with only sixty men. Although isolated he immediately consolidated his force under a heavy flanking fire and, though wounded, he continued to direct and control, and to set an example of cheerfulness and resolution. There is little doubt that, but for his personal courage, the attack would have been checked at the outset.

PROHIBITION IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

LONDON, January 1st. Absolute Prohibition is being enforced in Newfoundland from to-day.

BRITISH REVENUE.

A QUARTER'S GROWTH.

LONDON, December 31st. The revenue for the quarter ended December 31st amounted to £129,217,712, as compared with £34,380,510 in 1915. This figure includes £24,443,000 received from the Excess Profits Duty.

JAIL-BIRD ARMY.

GERMANY RECRUITING CRIMINALS.

LONDON, December 31st. Germany has begun recruiting from the jails, excluding only the habitual criminals.

CORONATION IN HUNGARY.

ANCIENT POMP AND SOLEMNITIES.

LONDON, December 31st. The coronation of the King and Queen of Hungary was accomplished at Budapest with ancient pomp and solemnities.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONY.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st. A Budapest telegram states that at the coronation their Majesties were received at the Cathedral by the Cardinal, Primate and clergy, and conducted to the Loretto Chapel, where the King was robed in a mantle and girded with the sword of St. Stephen. He then proceeded to the High Altar, where he was enthroned amidst the Barons of the Empire. Afterwards there was a celebration of High Mass.

Count Tisza crowned the King, who afterwards took the oath in the great square in front of the cathedral in the presence of the people. He then proceeded to the coronation mound and waved the sword of St. Stephen, the four quarters of the Empire, symbolising his guardianship thereof.

OBITUARY.

MR. FENWICK HARRISON.

LONDON, January 1st. The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Fenwick-Harrison, a retired Liverpool merchant.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.50.—No returns from North China and Japan.

Pressure has increased slightly in all stations reporting, and there is no apparent change in the general distribution since yesterday.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.01 inch, against an average of 0.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. wind, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lianao	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

END JANUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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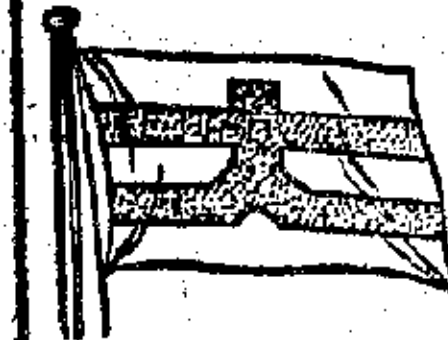
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